The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

An Important Cavalry Expedition to Beaver Dam Creek.

Destruction of the Virginia Central Railroad Between Richmond and Gordonsville.

Forty Thousand Rounds of Ammunition, Commissary Stores and Other Property Destroyed.

SKIRMISHING IN THE LURAY VALLEY

GEN. STONEWALL IN THE FIELD.

[SPECIAL REPORT FROM GEN. POPE.]

[Received at the War Department, Washington, July 21, 1862.]

By Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Secretary of War:

The cavalry expedition [] directed Gen. KING to conduct on the 20th has returned. They left *Fredericksburg* at [] P. M. on the 19th, and after a rapid march by the way of Orange Court-House, made a descent upon the railroad at Beaver Dam Creek, destroying a large depot of Rebel stores, and a portion of Hanover Junction, and another commissary establishment. They destroyed the railroad at Ashcake Bridge, five miles south of Hanover Junction, burned the bridge, which consisted of 2,000 tons of railroad iron, the depot of food, and much other valuable property, and brought to a Captain in charge as a prisoner. The whole country was thrown into a great state of alarm. One private was wounded on the part. The cavalry marched 60 miles in thirty hours. The whole was most successful, and reflects high credit upon the commanding officer and his people. As soon as full particulars are received, I will transmit to you the name of the commanding officer of the troops engaged. I am, Sir,

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

JOHN POPE,

Major-General Commanding.

LATE REPORTS FROM WARRENTON, VA.

WARRENTON, Va., Thursday, July 17.

The burning of the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock River was caused by a mistaken idea of some of the soldiers, instead of by any order emanating from Gen. BANKS or the immediate commander of the expedition, Brig.-Gen. HAWES.

The Rappahannock River, however, is forfeitable at this season at many points near the bridge, and its destruction can be a matter of no great importance either way.

Accounts from Sperryville state that there was almost daily skirmishing between Gen. SIGEL's pickets and the rebel cavalry near the Gap of Luray, and that several of the enemy had been killed. They also report that a reconnoissance in force went from Gen. SIGEL's command on Wednesday toward Sunshine, and several guns are reported to have been heard in that direction by travelers the same day.

Parties from Winchester by way of Front Royal, report that the guerrillas have paid frequent visits to the principal routes leading hither, and in the vicinity of Strasburgh and Middletown. All the stores of the rebel forces have been removed to more remote positions.

Adjutant-Gen. COOPER, at his own request, has been ordered to duty in Major-Gen. BANKS's army. His place has been filled by Major BARNARD, of Philadelphia, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General, to Major-Gen. HALLECK.

Dr. CRANE, of Nebraska, has been appointed Medical Director of the Division of Gen. WILLIAMS, in place of Dr. ANDREWS, who has been permanently appointed as Medical Director of Gen. BANKS' corps.

Gen. MCDOWELL arrived here yesterday, and has gathered his headquarters in the field.

Sergt. A. T. JACKSON, of the Michigan Cavalry, has been appointed to a Lieutenancy in the same regiment, for gallant and meritorious services.

On Wednesday evening Gen. BANKS paid a visit of courtesy to Gen. HAZZARD'S Brigade, of Gen. MCDOWELL'S Corps. This brigade was formerly commanded by Gen. ABERCROMBIE, in Gen. BANKS' Corps. His visit was unannounced; but, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, it was soon discovered, and crowds upon crowds of cheers greeted his presence. His reception by the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment was exceedingly warm. The regiment was drawn up in line, and each soldier held a lighted candle, covered by bivouac. On a sudden a thousand candles flashed forth, and the same number of voices shouted loud hurrahs as the General came from the Colonel's headquarters. To each of the regiments Gen. BANKS addressed a few brief but pertinent remarks, expressive of his past and present pleasure in meeting them.

Some companies of the Buchtails (Kane Rifles) are now distributed in this vicinity, commanded by Capt. MCELBERRY. Their ranks are thinned by the various bloody battles they have passed through, but they demand to be again led to the battle-field.

Your correspondent begins to be able to announce the few days the successful issue of an important enterprise now progressing. Beyond this it will be impossible to say anything at present.

ORDER FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
WASHINGTON, July 21.

GENERAL ORDER No. 6.—Hereafter, no person will be allowed to visit Fredericksburgh, Warrenton, or other places near the lines of this army, except by authority direct from these headquarters. Passes for this purpose will only be granted to persons presenting proofs of their loyalty to the United States, upon their giving full and satisfactory explanation of the nature and importance of the business requiring the journey. By command of Gen. POPE.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

THE EXPEDITION FROM CALIFORNIA

Junction of Gen. Carleton's Forces with those of Gen. Canby.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

Information has been received here that Gen. CARLETON'S Expedition from California, consisting of ten companies of infantry and a battery, regulars and volunteers, have reached Santa Barbara in entire and fine condition. There Gen. CARLETON formed a junction with the force under Gen. CANBY. This force has marched the entire length of the rebel out of Mesilla Valley, Arizona, as well as out of the northern part of the province of Texas and the restoration of the military posts of the United States over Fort Fillmore, Arizona, and Fort Bliss, Texas.

FROM THE ARMY ON THE JAMES.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

All Quiet—The Sanitary Condition of the Army—Hot Weather—An Abuse to be Corrected.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING,
SATURDAY, July 19, 1862.

However eagerly the impatient public may await and expect tidings of important work done by this army, it is just now an impossible thing to gratify them. An old and apparently an extended acquaintance of people is gathered within these lines, in any city walls in the North feature. Throughout entirely reconnoissances, as for instance one of the Eighth Illinois yesterday, reveal the presence of the rebel pickets at a distance of more than a mile and sometimes more than two miles from our front; there is no revelation of their existence by the firing of muskets or musketry. All is serenely quiet, the chance, careless shots of the negligent among our own troops being only nearly noted. The river and the gunboats furnish our broken music. Daily, either above us, the gunboats are sending their great shell into the woods that line the stream, or below, the fire of the former supports a shrewd directed against the vexatious rebel batteries which seek so worry our shipping without being able to interfere with their comparatively safe passage up the river. But the land and the between here and the Confederate Capital is one day to resound with the echoes of heavy infantry and artillery fire, and is yet to be trampled by the feet of this army, more than ever inured to be the possession of that seat of rebel power.

The imperative necessity of a studiously careful attention to the sanitary police of the camp has been urged on all commanding officers, the result being vastly manifest in the improved tone of purity in the atmosphere, and in the greater health of the men. Upon our first arrival here, the prevalence of diarrhoeic disorders was really alarming. Scarcely an officer or a private was left unaffected by them. Hard labor during the previous terrible week, with the scant eating of those days, and the great exhaustion of the troops, were all inclusive of sickness, and it is only now that the hospitals are sending out the patients of the first few days of our arrival, no small share of them having been previously transported to more Northern climates. Now, it can be said that, as a general rule, the health of the army is improving.

The weather has been oppressively hot, and during a portion of this week, now closing, there has scarcely come a breeze to cool the soldier. But for three nights, inclusive of the last, heavy thunderstorms have come at dusk to clear the heated air. The mud these rains have occasioned, though a pretty serious drawback to their kindly offices, is readily accepted without a murmur, in view of the choice blessing.

The great movement at home for the raising of three hundred thousand fresh men, to help to speedily crush the rebellion, and the generous, enthusiastic response which is heard coming from all States and cities and towns, is the occasion of profound rejoicing among the representatives and defenders of the people domiciled here by the side of the James. It gives new heart to the men to feel that they shall not be allowed to waste their valor and their lives in sadly unequal contests with a foe far outnumbering them; to be assured of strong reserves—a great source of confidence always to the soldier—and the cooperation of powerful forces. One opinion prevails as to the disposition which should be made of these men, that they should be enlisted and sent out, not as new regiments, but to fill the thin, torn ranks of regiments who have learned the art of war by actual experience. They would thus be placed side by side with veterans, who would greatly help to mould their new comrades, by the force of their example and precept, into the character of real soldiers. You cannot find a brigade in the whole of this army who would not absorb from five hundred to twenty-five hundred of these new volunteers in filling out its full quota of men. If, for instance, Irishmen are to form regiments, why not rather let them devote themselves to filling up the sadly reduced ranks of their own brigade, and become participators in the glory of that gallant band of their countrymen? I am glad to report that Gen. MEAGHER was yesterday specially ordered and went to New-York, to use his powerful influence and eloquent voice in favor of enlistments. I know he will earnestly advocate the policy which is so generally favored here.

One thing more, and I am sorry to say that it is in the way of complaint, but I can hardly think that when the true state of affairs is known at headquarters, there will be further occasion for my criticism. Near the Berkely estate, which lies close by the river side, about a mile below the old Harrison house, is an inclosed space of ground, of about an acre in extent, and in which fine old trees are thickly growing, spreading their great arms over the graves of several members of the Harrison family—one among the number, the venerable BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Revolutionary memory, who once occupied and owned the Berkely estate; and of the Nelson and Bird families related to the Harrisons, I believe. Now, one educated under the ordinary prejudices of American society, is inclined to consider that there is something akin to sacredness about a grave-yard, and especially one whom earth has received such honored dust as this one has, and loves to see the spot respected. But strange respect has this little cemetery received. When we first came here, it was the shady retreat into which some of our butchers drove their cattle to *be slaughtered, leaving the offal of the work behind them*, and since then it has been used as a *corral* for both condemned and sound Government horses, three hundred of whom are now gnawing the bark of the ancient trees, and trampling upon tombs and gravestones. There are not many visible graves, it is true in the old burial place, but that cannot change the feeling of revulsion which arises at the knowledge of such a strange disregard of the ordinary respect shown the graves of the dead. Of course, the blame of this thing rests on subordinates rather than any commanding General.

F. P. C.

The Enemy Falling Back—The Surroundings of the Camp—The Rebels fortifying on the South Bank of the James.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

Cavalry scouts report that the enemy's pickets are four miles distant from our line. From this it would appear that the main force of the rebels is gradually retiring, as only a week ago their pickets were but one mile from our own.

Reconnoissances are frequently made by the cavalry, but they seldom meet with either small or large bodies of the enemy. The main object of such expeditions is to discover the topography of the country. As usual, our camp is contrasted by dense woods divided by innumerable roads and by-paths, some of which have probably not received the impression of a wheel or foot for half a century. Military operations render it important that the direction and terminus of each road should be made familiar to the Generals in command. To the cavalry is almost invariably assigned the duty of obtaining the requisite information, and it often occurs that after pursuing a road or lane through a forest several miles, the horsemen are surprised to learn that on account of the serpentine and circuitous course it takes, they have really advanced but a short distance from the starting point.

It is understood here that the rebels are engaged constructing earthworks of a formidable character on the south bank of James River, between Turkey Bend and Fort Darling. Of late, our gunboats have not gone up further than City Point. The rebels continue to fire upon our vessels going to and coming from Fortress Monroe, and occasionally succeed in doing some damage. The mail-boat *Nelly Baker* was struck in the boiler three days since, causing a fracture to one of the plates. She is now undergoing repairs. Another boat has been temporarily substituted for the *Nelly Baker*.

It is not thought that the guerrilla batteries will successfully serve the enemy in his efforts to cut off our river communication; but it is the opinion of many that unless the gunboats are particularly watchful, our steamers and transports will be continually subjected to inconvenience and delay. It is undoubtedly the intention of the enemy to follow the exclusive practice of harassing our vessels during the Summer months, or till such time as we may make active demonstrations toward the rebel capital, when, of course, he will be necessitated to act more on the defensive.

Every afternoon, commencing from Tuesday of this week, we have had heavy thunder-showers. A slow rain set in yesterday, which has made the atmosphere cool and bracing.

WRIT.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Louisiana with Union Prisoners—Rumors of Stonewall Jackson—Spirit of our Soldiers—Clement B. Barclay, Esq.—The Hygeia Hotel—Secesh Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Sunday, July 20, 1862.

The *Louisiana* arrived here this morning with 250 of our men—released prisoners from Richmond, on parole—sick and wounded; a list of whom is forwarded.

The information picked up here and there, among these men, is such as to put our authorities on the *qui vive* respecting the movements of "Stonewall" JACKSON. It is stated that on or about July 10, his forces passed Savage Station on their way back to Richmond, having left Gen. LEE opposite our army. JACKSON's forces are estimated, at the very least, at 70,000 men, with any quantity of artillery, and they took the whole of one day in passing Savage Station—baggage train and all. One of his soldiers was heard to say, by our informant, that our people had better look out for him in the Shenandoah. The universal testimony of all with whom I have conversed is, that the rebels were most fearfully punished in the several days' fighting before Richmond—losing, at the least calculation, *two men to our one*; but JEFF. DAVIS, like a true despot, withholds the history of his losses, no matter how clamorous the South may be for knowledge, while we fearlessly—perhaps foolishly—lay bare our wounds for the world's inspection.

In another point, also, it is delightful to find the soldiers, of every grade, perfectly unanimous, and that is in love and devotion to their gallant commander, and faith in his leadership. No matter how sick and helpless they may be, they all vowed they would cheerfully die for him, and go again through all the hardships they have encountered. They are proud of the wonderful skill he exhibited in changing his base of operations, against the tremendous disadvantages that had been so stupidly and iniquitously forced upon him, and their faith is as unshaken as on the day they proudly sallied forth from Washington. "Two days sooner," said a captain to me, with flashing eyes, "and we should have reached the James River without the loss of a man, and the world would have been ringing with praise of such consummate generalship; but because Stonewall JACKSON got scent of our intention, and forced us to carry out our plan while fighting, inch by inch, there are fools who would forget our deeds in our mists."

The *John Tucker*, which left us yesterday evening for Harrison's Landing, had on board CLEMENT B. BARCLAY, Esq., bound for Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters, and supposed to be also on some secret mission of mercy to Richmond, respecting our sick and wounded prisoners. What reception Mr. BARCLAY will meet, if he reaches Richmond, it is difficult to say, but if they lay claim to any of the gratitude and magnanimity that dignify manhood, they should venerate one who has done so much for their own suffering men in our power.

In the comments I have, from time to time, made against combining a hospital with the Hygeia Hotel here, it is to be distinctly understood that no reflection is intended upon the latter establishment or its landlord, Mr. WILLARD. It is only due to that gentleman to say, that he is noted for uniform kindness and politeness to all his guests, and that he does all he can to insure their comfort under the difficult and confined circumstances in which he is placed. The portion of the hotel used as a hospital is rented by Government, and he is in nowise responsible for its location or condition, nor does its occupation by the Government for such a purpose prove as remunerative as it doubtless would if devoted to its legitimate use.

Among the latest arrivals at the hotel are two secesh prisoners who give their names as H. GAITHER, Surgeon, Fiftieth Virginia Volunteers, and C. T. WIDNEY, Surgeon, of Kentucky, although some here call the former "General."

The James River boat has just come in. There is no news from above of any consequence, except that at a point some ten miles below Harrison's Landing, and from which the rebels had been in the habit of firing at our vessels, the gunboats have thrown in shells, and completely driven them away.

NEMO.

An Attack on Suffolk Apprehended—All Quiet on the James River—The Rebels Falling Back toward Richmond.

From Another Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 19.

I learn from a gentleman, recently from Suffolk, that some little excitement prevails there on account of rumors that the rebels are building bridges across the Blackwater river, which is thought to be preparatory to an attack upon Suffolk.

Our informant thought the rumors quite likely to be false, but said the sailors there were careful not to keep a large stock of goods on hand, and that they had been advised not to.

We have had refreshing showers here for five successive evenings, which have cleansed and purified the air wonderfully. To-day the weather is quite cool and refreshing.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* leaves Fortress Monroe this evening, for New-York, not laden.

The steamships *Mariposa* arrived here last evening, from Port Royal, but brought no news from that section.

The mail-boat *John A. Warner* arrived at 9½ o'clock from Harrison's Landing, and reports all quiet there. No news from our army. The rebel army had fallen back ten miles toward Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 20.

The steamboat *Louisiana* arrived here this morning, with about 420 Union men on board, paroled prisoners, who were put on board about 12 miles this side of Richmond, to which place the rebels brought them in ambulances, and delivered them over to our Government. They have been confined in prison in Richmond 17 days, and were taken at Savage's Station and other places at the commencement of the battle, and were at the time mostly in hospitals. They say they have been very well used, except that their food was coarse and bad. About 80 have been sent to New-York in a sailing vessel, and the remainder will go to Philadelphia in the *Louisiana*, leaving here to-night. Their names here already been published.

RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 21.

The steamer *Louisiana* arrived here this morning from the James River, with paroled Union prisoners, who were delivered to us about twelve miles below Richmond. They were taken at Savage's Station and other places during the recent battles. Their names have been published. Ample provision has been made here for their comfort.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An Engagement on the Roanoke River.

CAPTURE OF HAMILTON.

A Crew of Contrabands the Victors in a Regatta.

Correspondence of the *New-York Times*.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

An engagement of no little importance took place on the morning of the 9th inst., on Roanoke River, some sixty miles from its mouth, between three of our gunboats, the *Com. Perry*, *Ceres* and *Shawsheen*, and a company of Hawkins' Zouaves, under Capt. HAMMELL, on our side, and a regiment of rebel cavalry, supported by a strong force of infantry and artillery, and a rebel fort which commanded the river.

The particulars are as follows: On the 8th inst., Capt. FLUSSER, of the *Com. Perry*, who is commanding officer of the naval force in Albemarle Sound, decided to make a reconnoissance up the Roanoke as far as Hamilton, where he understood a rebel steamer was anchored, and also that the enemy were erecting a fortification and collecting a large force, with the intention of resisting all approaches to Weldon by the river.

After taking on board Capt. HAMMELL's company of Zouaves, which are stationed at Plymouth, (a very important point at the mouth of the Roanoke, and also the headquarters of the naval force in the Albemarle Sound,) the fleet proceeded up the river at a rapid rate, meeting with no difficulties until they arrived at a point some six miles above Williamston, where a barricade of rafts and piles were chained together, reaching transversely up and across the river. Just before the fleet arrived at the barricade, a deadly fire, from infantry in an ambush, was opened upon the *Ceres*, which was in the advance, killing one seaman, JOHN H. BARNES, of Danvers, Mass., and wounding several more. The *Ceres* immediately responded with grape, which, with some timely and well-directed shells from the *Perry* and *Shawsheen*, soon dispersed the cowardly assassins; with heavy loss, who then pushed on to the fort at Hamilton, to assist their comrades in resisting us at that point.

On arriving at the barricade, Capt. FLUSSER proceeded at once to blow up and destroy the obstructions in his usual dashing way. It was not long before he succeeded in cutting his way through this difficult blockade, which was considered by the enemy quite as strong as the barricade in the James River. On went the fleet up this narrow river, darkened by a dense forest on each side, through a continuous storm of bullets and grape from the innumerable masked batteries which lined both banks of the river on the bluff commanding the approach to Hamilton. Hamilton is situated upon an eminence, back some distance from the river, and separated from this important stream by a thick growth of heavy timber, which sheltered the hidden foe, who were raining down an incessant fire upon our gunboats, which were unable to elevate their guns sufficiently to do all the execution they desired. However, they continued to advance, when suddenly the rebel fort on the eminence, which was concealed from view, opened a terrific fire on the approaching fleet.

In the thickest of the fight, and when the result was very doubtful, Capt. FLUSSER discovered a large rebel steamer, loaded with rebel sharpshooters, coming down upon our fleet. Suddenly she turned a short bend, and before the enemy were aware of the near approach of our fleet, she was in good musket range. Capt. FLUSSER and all his men were in readiness for the new foe.

A shell from the *Ceres* raked the decks of the *Wilson*—for that was the name of the rebel craft—and bang again went a hundred or more Union rifle bullets among the sharpshooters on the rebel steamer, who, being astonished at the rapid advance of FLUSSER's fleet, leaped from every side of the *Wilson* into the water, leaving their deserted craft to drift into our possession.

As soon as our fleet got beyond the enemy's batteries the Zouaves, under Capt. HAMMELL, were landed with a howitzer, and with fixed bayonets commenced the advance on Hamilton, accompanied with a strong company from each of our gunboats, armed in the same manner, making four companies in all, who were ordered by Capt. FLUSSER "to flank the rebel fort and take Hamilton," while the gunboats were again to advance and silence the rebel batteries in front. Again the gunboats went into action, and such an unearthly sound—owing to the peculiar situation of the country—as the echo from their heavy ordnance in this dense forest, was never before heard. Soon there was a response from the rear of the enemy, which was the rapid report of the howitzers, and deafening cheers from our brave mariners and Zouaves, who had been led in a successful charge against the fort, which they took, despite a strong opposition, together with the village of Hamilton, over which the Stars and Stripes were raised with an additional outbreak of enthusiasm.

The shouts from our land force were soon responded to by a shout still more deafening, which was given by the crews of the three gunboats as they drove the rebels out of their masked batteries by three well-directed broadsides; leaving our forces in possession of the highly important port of Hamilton, with all its steamers, schooners, and a large amount of Commissary stores and cotton, which the rebels had no time to destroy.

The rebel steamer captured is exceedingly valuable to this Department, for the purpose of transporting troops through these shallow waters. She was not crippled or injured in the least, strange as it may appear, by our shells, which raked her decks. She is a stern-wheel steamer, of very light draft, and capable of carrying a regiment of troops.

In this engagement, every officer and man behaved in the most heroic manner.

Capt. FLUSSER, of the *Commodore Perry*, Capt. MACKENZIE, of the *Ceres*, Capt. WOODWARD, of the *Shawsheen*, have been through all the important battles in this Department, and are now well known to the country. Lieut. GREEN, of Company F, with a portion of the Zouaves, was on the *Ceres*, landing valuable assistance with his dashing followers all through the action. He was wounded in the leg, and was brought to the deck, where he lay during the remainder of the action, leading guns for his men, and speaking words of good cheer to them.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded on board the *Ceres*:

John H. Bridges—killed. Edward B. Perry—in the left arm—severely; Manuel Sylvia—seriously; wounded in the chest; Stanley Decoy—in the arm; John J. Dennison—serious- ly wounded in left hand; Thomas Rodgers—in arm and hand. George Weisbecker—in the leg. Henry G. Knox—slightly in the leg. Nicholas Weyers—in the leg.

Of the Zouaves, none were killed, though many slight wounds were received. On the *Shawsheen*, THOMAS SCOTT, was severely wounded through the head, and a few others on the same boat received some slight wounds. On the *Perry*, one powder boy, a contraband, named STEPHEN JONES, was killed, while bravely performing his duty, and DARIUS DONOVAN, a seaman on the same boat, was wounded, and Mr. CHAMBLIN, the Executive Officer of the *Ceres*, had his pants torn by a rebel bullet while in the act of firing a shell for the enemy, and a splinter cut into his throat from a ball which struck the deck near his head. Capt. WOODWARD, Capt. MACKENZIE and Capt. FLUSSER each had very narrow escapes.

This victory is of great importance, inasmuch as it clears the way to Weldon. It is impossible to estimate the loss to the enemy, who, it is said, left some forty or fifty dead on the field.

Since the departure of Gen. BURNSIDE with a part of his army for Virginia, Acting Major-Gen. FOSTER, the wheel-horse of the Burnside expedition, is chief officer in command of this Department. This is said to be a permanent arrangement, as it is understood that Gen. BURNSIDE will be confirmed hereafter in a more active field of labor.

Gov. SWAIN has recently returned from a tour through the counties bordering on Albemarle Sound, where he has addressed large gatherings of the people on the great question of the day. At Plymouth and every point where the Governor held a meeting, large county conventions have been called by the citizens for the purpose of making a demand on their delegates in the State Convention, to vote the Old North State back to her former position. His Excellency has many arduous duties to perform in attending to the varied labors incidental to the administrative portion of his department.

Quite an exciting and interesting regatta came off the other day in front of the naval headquarters. One of the two boats entered was manned by six contraband seamen, beautifully attired in man-of-war costume, and the other was manned by eight white seamen, who were considered the crack crew of these waters. Distance was offered the contraband crew, who had only been seamen some three months, but their Captain refused to accept of any advantage whatever, and insisted on giving the white seamen the advantage of two men. Everything being in readiness the word was given, and off went the boats, throwing the crowd, white and black, into the most intense excitement. Judge of the astonishment of all when the boat containing the contrabands was seen to turn the mile post first, and great was the excitement and deafening were the cheers as they came in some three rods in advance of the white crew, who were dripping with perspiration and thoroughly mortified at the unexpected result. They were inclined to think the contest was an unfair one, until the Captain of the contrabands offered to renew the race by having the crews exchange boats, which proposition was not accepted by the white seamen for fear of a like result. The Captain said his contrabands could not only pull a small boat faster and with more steadiness than the same number of white seamen, but that they, with others he had on board, could man his big guns with more agility and skill in time of action than any white seamen he had ever seen. Also, that they were more attentive to duty and performed more work, and were more civil and orderly than the white seamen.

This Department has sustained a very severe loss in the departure of Commodore ROWAN, of the Navy flotilla in these waters. Gen. FOSTER, backed by Gen. BURNSIDE, has made an urgent appeal to the Secretary of War to use his influence with the Secretary of the Navy in order to effect the restoration of Commodore ROWAN to his former position. He has been recently ordered by Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH to take command of the *Powhatan*.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF HAMILTON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

The bombardment of the village of Hamilton, N.C., a defenceless village, was a most barbarous affair. The following dispatch to the Raleigh *Telegraph* gives the fullest account we have seen:

WELDON, Thursday, July 10.

A courier has just arrived here, and states that seven or eight Yankee gunboats came up the Roanoke yesterday, and, without the slightest notice, opened a bombardment upon the town of Hamilton. The result of the grand attack was one infant killed on the part of the inhabitants. A portion of Capt. WHITAKER's Cavalry was before them, resisted their landing, and succeeded in killing several Yankees, with but two or three wounded amongst his men. The Yankees are now in possession of Hamilton—always an undefended place.

Unionism in Baltimore—The City Not "Loyal to the Core."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the flights of fancy indulged in by "M." in Thursday's issue of your paper, are likely to have a wide circulation, (I observe them copied *without credit* in this morning's Philadelphia *Inquirer*) and are calculated to give a very erroneous view of the *real* state of feeling here, I cannot, from a sense of duty to the loyal people North, who ought to know the *truth*, refrain from correcting them, since such statements are liable to produce harm in begetting a false security in the honor and loyalty of this city.

If a weary march through miles of dusty streets, without music to cheer the spirits, or a drop of water to cool their parched tongues, be "*a perfect ovation*," then was such experienced by the gallant men of the Ninth Vermont, in its passage through Baltimore! If a few flags displayed at isolated points, without apparent purpose or enthusiasm, be a "cordial welcome," then were they *cordially welcomed!* If a feeble cheer raised by some Government employes, as they passed the Post-office, be an "*enthusiastic reception*," then were they *enthusiastically received!* But if not? Certainly the "*welcome*," as seen by my eyes, was more like that to be expected in an enemy's city, than in one "*loyal to the core*." Fortunately, their feelings were spared the annoyance supposed to *be caused by the "sneers of a few secesh on the corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets,"* since, the line of march being through *Lombard-street, they were not at any time within two blocks of Baltimore-street.* "M." had probably partaken of *that dinner* at the Fifth-avenue on the preceding day, and the recollections of the succeeding march down Broadway probably lingered in his memory. Certainly, no such reception as he describes was accorded the Ninth Vermont in this city. I wish it were possible to indorse it, and his comforting conclusion, that "Baltimore is loyal to the core." Nothing can be farther from the truth. Remove the troops that now garrison our forts, and in less than a week we should be cut off from succor by the North, whilst Treason's bloody hands would be busy in destroying the lives and property of all loyal citizens. Our local authorities are powerless, or worse. Nothing but the strong arm secures peace and order, and God forbid it shall be removed, until treason lies dead and buried never more to rise. Treason to-day is more bitter in Baltimore than ever. The recent rebel successes (?) have emboldened its mouthpieces here to an extent that is almost unbearable to a loyal man. Having recently returned from nearly a year's sojourn in Europe, the contrast between the present feeling and that existing at the time of my departure is most striking. Numbers of my then intimate friends now scarcely acknowledge my existence by a nod, whilst the behavior of my immediate neighbors is so unbearable that I have been obliged to report it to the military authorities. The best lesson, before we cease to abate the nuisance, a number of ladies and gentlemen nightly congregate upon their stoop, (Southern fashion,) and until a late hour indulge in an endless tirade against the Government, and the "Yankees" generally, openly boasting of their secession sentiments, and praying for the appearance of JACKSON and his rabble, (they have dubbed him "Portable fence" JACKSON now,) when they threaten to do for every "Yankee" in the city. Their remarks being aimed at my family, occupying our parlor windows, you may judge of the extent of the annoyance, continued nightly. But a few evenings since they held a raffle for a picture, the proceeds to be devoted to purchasing delicacies for the rebel prisoners confined in our jail, which raffle, I regret to say, was attended by a man wearing the garb of a United States officer. And all this almost under the shadow of the monument consecrated to the Father of his country!

I have trespassed too long upon your time and space, but an earnest desire to let the people know the *truth* must be my apology. If all Secessionists South here utter as treasonable sentiments, God help our misguided country.

M.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

THE FIGHT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The True Story About the Great Rebel Ram Arkansas.

Gallant Fight Between the Ram and the Carondelet.

Escape of the Ram Under the Vicksburgh Batteries.

CAIRO, Monday, July 21.

The dispatch boat, which arrived at Memphis Saturday, brings the following:

The report of the escape of the rebel gunboat ram *Arkansas* is correct. The other week passed in the neighborhood of the 15th. This morning, in consequence of reports prompted by refugees that the *Arkansas* was about to attempt to run the Federal fleet, the gunboats *Carondelet* and *Tyler*, and four transports, dropped down the Yazoo to reconnoitre.

When eight miles from the mouth they came suddenly upon the *Arkansas*, lying under the bank. As our boats rounded the bend she opened upon them with terrific effect. Our gunboats returned fire and for a short time a fierce engagement ensued. Finding that the channel of the river prevented their general manœuvering, they gallantly dashed down upon the monster, the *Carondelet* leading. The *Arkansas* received them bravely.

Just as the latter was passing the bow the *Arkansas* closed with her, intending to board. Perceiving this, in throwing a grapple aboard and grappled gallantly, when the *Arkansas* ejected her antagonist by throwing hot water across the plank. The *Carondelet* replied in the same manner. While thus engaged both ships grounded, and the shock separated them. The *Arkansas* succeeded in getting off, and the *Carondelet* remained fast for nearly an hour.

The *Arkansas* immediately passed down the river, the *Tyler* preceding her, and maintained a running fight with her greatly superior adversary. Some of our gunboats with the first had moved up, and the entire fleet was so scattered that few could fire at the *Arkansas*, as she passed, without danger of hitting our own boats. As she approached, each boat as would safely do so, opened upon her, but her pluting resisted most of the shots. A shot struck from Flusser's gunboat No. 6, struck her larboard bow, passing through and under her plating, ripping it off for a considerable distance. What further damage was done is not ascertained.

The injuries to our fleet are light. The *Benton* received a shot near the edge of the after part of the larboard side, killing one man. The *Tyler*, which engaged the *Arkansas* nearly an hour and a-half, had seven killed and nine wounded. Among the latter were the pilots, Messrs. SHERMAN and HUNT, and Engineer DAVIS. The ram *Lancaster* received a shot under her boilers, causing an escape of hot water, scalding six men—three of them fatally.

The entire National loss is twelve killed and fifteen wounded, five or six of whom will die. The rebel loss is not known, but believed to be considerable, as the hot water streams of the *Carondelet*, at the time they attempted to board, were thrown directly into her.

THE GUERRILLAS IN THE WEST.

The Rebels in Considerable Force Approaching Nashville.

CAPTURE OF NATIONAL PICKETS.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 21.

Our pickets were captured on Lebanon Road this evening, five miles from here, by a party of guerrillas. One escaped. Three bridges were burned to-day, within six miles, on the Chattanooga Road.

The enemy is in force under FORREST, and is fifty from the city. The troops are out and there is great excitement.

MORGAN'S RAID IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 21.

Between Crab Orchard and Louden MORGAN destroyed several wagons of a National train destined for Gen. MANSFIELD'S command at Cumberland Gap.

The *Democrat* says that Rev. H. STRINGFOW WHITE, Episcopalian, of this city, confined in military prison, will be released, if, in addition to taking the oath of allegiance, he will go to Connecticut, where he came, and remain there during the continuance of the rebellion; otherwise, that he will be sent to Camp Chase.

STEAMERS FIRED INTO BY THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 21.

The steamer *Commercial*, Capt. ANDREW, from Memphis, arrived here yesterday.

Capt. ANDREW reports that the steamers *Chester* and *Eugene*, with troops on board, were fired into on entering Green River by masked armed rebel cavalry. It was not known whether either boat had been struck.

On arriving at McAllister's Landing, two miles below Newburgh, Indiana, the *Commercial* was fired into by some guerrillas, and, while passing through the gangway and doing some damage.

The steamer *Belle*, bound from Memphis to St. Louis, was fired into by a gang of rebels at Randolph, Mo. What injury was done to her is not known.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 20.

Gen. HALLECK left here this evening by Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Washington. He was accompanied by Gen. CURTIS, Chief of Staff; Col. KELTON, Adjutant-General, and Lieut. HUNTINGTON.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 21.

Gen. HALLECK and Staff left here this morning, eastward bound.

A Strike on the Lehigh Canal.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Monday, July 21.

The laborers on the Lehigh Canal are on a strike for higher wages. They ask one dollar and fifty cents a day for their services, however they have been getting only one dollar per day.

The strike is reported to be general. No one is permitted to go to work.

Blasting of a Government Steamer.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 20.

The steamer *Dunleith*, from Cincinnati to Memphis, with Government forage and wagons, struck on the Falls this evening. Nobody was injured. The boat is a total loss. The cargo will probably be saved, but in a damaged condition.

There is nothing new from Morgan's raid.

The New-York Times

THE MILITARY ART.

EXPLANATION OF THE MILITARY ART.

—Explains under these heads the terms of fortification and engineering.

MILITARY ART.

—Explains under this head the terms of military science, and the principles of the art of war.

We will endeavor in the course of a few days to explain under these heads such terms as are used in military science, and which are not generally understood by the public. We shall endeavor to explain them in such a manner that they may be understood by persons who have not studied the art of war, and who are not familiar with the terms used by military men. We shall also endeavor to explain the principles of the art of war, and the principles of fortification, so that persons who have not studied the art may understand the principles upon which the operations of armies are conducted, and the principles upon which fortifications are constructed. We shall also endeavor to explain the principles upon which the operations of armies are conducted, and the principles upon which fortifications are constructed, so that persons who have not studied the art may understand

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Pursuant to the Terms Pending, Stating the City Editor, Publication, Business and Mailing Offices,

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, except Sundays, Five Cents; mailed at Six Dollars per year. Each Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies to one address, Three dollars. Any person who collects and sends us Ten subscribers at $2 each, shall receive One Copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar for his commission. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times may be obtained at the lowest club rates. Specimens sent on application.

Terms invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication in terms of Anonymous Correspondence will be published, but as a guaranty of good faith, the name and address of the writer must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer must be authenticated by

...valuable guide to an official like my declaration that I can establish every word of my report by incontrovertible testimony.

I leave with my command and my associates any unfriendly feeling or misconduct on that terrible field, begging leave, however, to quote this paragraph from Gen. Burnside's official report made to Gen. Sumner on the day of the battle itself:

"Throughout the whole of this affair, I have great pleasure in reporting that the gallantry and good conduct of Gen. Warner and Col. Williams, directly under my eye, as also that of the several regiments engaged on the left wing, was most admirable, while the careful arrangements and skillful disposition of the forces of Gen. Sumner, guided as they were by his own cool courage in action, supported as he was by some of the best troops in the service, have mainly contributed to the success of this reconnoissance, and the safe and orderly return of our forces."

Very respectfully, yours,
ISAAC J. STEVENS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Response of the Loyal States to the New Call for Troops.

The Expected Arrival of Gen. Halleck.

Further Important Military Changes Expected.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 21.

THE ANSWER TO THE NEW CALL.

Information is received from several of the States showing that under the last call upward of thirty thousand men have been enlisted. Only two or three full regiments, however, are ready, the majority being the nucleus of companies and regiments filling. It is now believed that a sufficient force for general emergencies will soon be in the field.

GEN. HALLECK EXPECTED.

Gen. HALLECK is expected to arrive to-morrow. He will immediately enter upon his important duties. The order of the President assigning the General to that new position will not be made until after his arrival.

THE EXPEDITION TO BEAVER DAM CREEK.

The dashing and successful exploit of Gen. EGBERT KING of Beaver Dam Creek is regarded of great importance, as the enemy, being now deprived of his regular railroad facilities, will be forced to send his reinforcements by way of Lynchburgh, if he designs an attack to resist the advance of POPE's army.

THE RESULT AT GORDONSVILLE.

It is ascertained that Gen. EWELL, with three brigades, now occupies Gordonsville, a position for not holding which last week, Gen. HATCH is severely censured.

FURTHER IMPORTANT CHANGES EXPECTED.

Gen. POPE is still in the city, awaiting, by desire of the President, the arrival of Gen. HALLECK. Since then POPE was placed in his present command, matters military in Virginia and in the West have assumed a somewhat different aspect, and new important changes are again deemed necessary. To-day an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held, at which several Generals were present. Military affairs and military changes were discussed at length, but no result, it is said, was attained, the President wishing to consult Gen. HALLECK.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA READY.

All Gen. POPE's arrangements for immediately taking the field in Virginia are made, and his army awaits his arrival with impatience. His recent stirring orders have inspired the soldiers with great enthusiasm.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

There was a report in secession circles this morning that Stonewall JACKSON was at or near Gordonsville, with a large force. They affect to have received direct intelligence to that effect.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC IN GOOD SPIRITS.

A dispatch from Harrison's Landing states that Gen. McCLELLAN and his army are in capital spirits, the health of the troops good, and all occupied in trying to keep cool.

AN ARRIVAL FROM RICHMOND.

WM. B. BOWEN, Esq., a prominent citizen of Pennsylvania, arrived here yesterday direct from Richmond. He, with eleven gentlemen from Pittsburgh, who were ministering to the comfort of our sick and wounded at Savage's Station, was taken prisoner on the morning of the 28th, when the enemy took possession. Mr. BOWEN, who for many months has been devoting his time and money to the sick and wounded of the army, was permitted to remain with his friends at the Station until July 9, when the party was taken to Richmond and confined in a Confederate Prison Hospital. There were fourteen hundred sick and wounded at the Station until last week, when they were removed to Richmond and Belle Island. There are in Richmond and vicinity about twenty-five hundred of our wounded, and a large number sick. There were about forty Surgeons, who expected to be released daily. Two officers got wounded, including Gens. McCALL and REYNOLDS, were confined in a separate building, which was immediately enforced.

Gens. GALLAGHER and SIMMONS, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania and Fourth New-Jersey, whose regiments were captured, stated that they were in the centre of the line and fought for upward of an hour after our troops had retired, and were only apprised of their position when entirely surrounded by the enemy. One hundred and ninety-five of the Eleventh were killed and wounded, and the rest taken. Of the Fourth New-Jersey, 130 are known to have been killed and wounded, 300 captured and 75 missing.

Lieut.-Col. BURNHAM reported killed, was not wounded, and is well. Gens. McCALL and REYNOLDS are also well. Several of our Surgeons volunteered to remain with our wounded, among them Drs. De Beauseville, Hendrickson, Bentley, David, Prince. Drs. Marshall, Underwood and Skelton were sick from over-exertion.

Rev. Dr. MARKS, who is indefatigable in his attention to the sick and dying, declared his intention of remaining as long as one sick man was kept there.

Mr. BOWEN was paroled for twenty days, to return at the expiration of that time, unless sooner exchanged for Mr. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, taken by Gen. KING, at Fredericksburgh, and now on parole at his home in Virginia.

Mr. BOWEN and his party remained at Savage Station to look after our wounded. Knowing their exposure to be inevitable, they sought to be placed upon the same footing as surgeons, but surgeons and all were imprisoned.

Our wounded in Libby's warehouse are very much crowded, many lying upon the floor without blankets, and others with scarcely any clothing and poorly attended to. Arrangements were being made, it was said, to improve their condition, the excuse made by the Confederates being that their own wounded were so numerous as to require all the attention of the authorities.

AN INFLEXIBLE RULE.

The rule prohibiting civilians, not connected with the public service, visiting Fortress Monroe, Newport News, and all other places in McCLELLAN's Department, is inflexible, and the authority hitherto vested in the Surgeon-General and other high officials, is revoked. The friends of sick soldiers may as well understand, too, that no furloughs are granted, still most sick remain at their Hospitals here or otherwise exempt by transferred to the hospitals of their own States. Several applications covering these points were strongly presented to-day, and peremptorily refused.

NO VISITORS ALLOWED.

An order is made to-day by Gen. PORE, requiring that passes to Fredericksburgh, or any other point within the lines of his army, shall be granted only to persons on special and important business, and then only when proof of loyalty is adduced.

WHO IS TO HAVE THE CREDIT OF THE POST STAMP BILL?

Among the acts passed in the closing hours of Congress, none is more generally commended than that making postage and other United States stamps a legal tender in sums of less than five dollars. The bill, which was not introduced until Thursday, was carried chiefly through the untiring efforts of Hon. EDWARD HAMMOND, of New-York, to whom belongs the credit of an intelligent and effective support during the entire session of all measures calculated to benefit the mercantile and monetary interests of the country.

REBEL PRISONERS.

A number of rebel prisoners, occupying five wagons, were this morning removed from Cliffburne Hospital to the old Capitol Prison. These prisoners were some of the sick and wounded captured at Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, &c., and who were placed in the hospitals here for medical and surgical treatment. As fast as they become convalescent, they are removed to the prison for safe keeping.

REBEL ATROCITIES.

The following is an extract from a letter found in the Post-office at Jacksonville, North Carolina, upon the occupation of that place by the United States forces. It establishes beyond all doubt the truth of the statements heretofore made as to the atrocities committed by the rebels on the dead bodies of our soldiers:

CAMP PICKENS, MANASSAS JUNCTION, Dec. 2, 1861.

DEAR DEAR SUSIE: I have seen more, since I have been in this war, than I ever expected to see in my life. I went on the battle-field one day where the great battle was fought, and I saw more than I ever expected to see, or ever want to see again. I saw soldiers from Georgia grabble up Yankees that had been buried, and I saw them pull off their heads and scrape the meat and hair off their heads, and take the skull bone with them to send home for their folks to see; and there was a heap of bodies and heads laying over the fields, which caused a terrible scent.

Your dear brother, HYMAN GATON.

Direct your letter, "Hyman Caton, Company I, Fourth Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, Manassa Junction, Va."

BRIGADIER-GEN. HEINZ.

Among the confirmations by the Senate on Thursday, was that of Col. FRANZ J. HEINZ, of Iowa, as Brigadier-General. Col. HEINZ was in command of one of the first regiments raised in Iowa, and has seen distinguished service in the West. The official reports of the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge and Donaldson bear testimony to his gallantry. He will take command of the brigade about to be raised in Iowa, and has been summoned to that State by Gov. KIRKWOOD.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant Paymaster WM. C. COOK, was ordered on the 7th inst., to the United States steamer *Pampero*.

A CHANGE.

RICHARD SAUNS, Esq., late of the Attorney-General's Office, has been appointed Solicitor of the Court of Claims, and Hon. JOHN ROSHAN KERR, of Maryland, now fills the place vacated by that gentleman.

BAND MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

The band of the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, with Gen. BIRNEY'S Division, was mustered out of the service on Saturday, in compliance with the law recently passed abolishing regimental bands, and last night a portion of them arrived in this city. This, it is believed, is the first band mustered out.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals within the District of Columbia is 5,300.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The steamer *Baltimore* has left, taking down Mrs. Senator HARLAN and a number of ladies, who carry with them a supply of delicacies, etc., for the sick and wounded.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

In conformity with the act of Congress, the Adjutant-General orders the appointment of an additional Assistant Surgeon to each regiment.

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

Paymaster-General LARNED, who has been ill for some time, is in a critical condition. His friends are apprehensive that he will not recover.

THE TESAER.

The rebel steamer *Teaser* is undergoing thorough repair at the Navy-yard.

ACCIDENT.

THOS. H. HALSEY, of Philadelphia, an employe of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, was crushed to death yesterday between two cars.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Business at the mustering office in White-street wears a more cheering aspect than ever. The place is open for the reception and examination of recruits from 8 in the morning until 5½ P. M.; and, during the whole of that time, the work of swearing in goes bravely on. Yesterday, for the Metropolitan Guard alone, 46 men were brought in; whilst other organizations contributed their full share of candidates for medical inspection.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

What is done at the Quartermaster's is simply a reflex of the business transacted at the mustering office. The renewed activity at the one makes necessary extraordinary exertions on the part of those employed at the other. Gen. ARDUIN and his aids have also been lately called upon for quite a quantity of uniforms and equipments, required by soldiers recovered from sickness or wounds, who are returning in considerable numbers to the field of active operations.

FILLING UP THE OLD REGIMENTS.

Offices are opened for several of the regiments which have distinguished themselves in the field. The Fifth New-York (DURYEE's famous Zouaves) want three to four hundred men to bring them up to the regulation standard. HAWKINS' equally celebrated Zouaves, (the Ninth New-York,) nearly as many. It is certainly better for young men of superior intelligence and respectability to join such select regiments as these, than to enter the ranks of new and more miscellaneous ones. Capt. FOSTER, up in the Northern part of the State, and Capt. CROCKER, in the City (at No. 72 Lispenard-street,) are recruiting for the 1st Harris Guard, Col. DEFOREST—a good regiment, well commanded. The 1st Harris "Light" Cavalry, Col. J. MANSFIELD DAVIS, though unable to send officers to recruit, begs its friends here to keep its squadrons supplied with fresh material. Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER has been specially detailed to raise a sufficient force of his brave countrymen to restore the Irish Brigade to its original strength; and every day the veterans of the Peninsula are sending on deputations to press upon the volunteering population here the indispensability, or at least the wisdom, of associating themselves with tried and war-taught comrades, rather than with regiments that have yet to earn their laurels.

THE HALLECK GUARD.

Of the new regiments, this promises to be one of the best. It is being organized under the auspices of the Committee of the Fifth Senatorial District. The Colonel just appointed—Col. PERRIN—is a gentleman of fine attainments, with every requisite to make an excellent officer. Many of his men have seen service, and declare the confidence they repose in him. The camp of the Halleck Guard is at Turtle Bay Brewery, Forty-fifth-street and East River.

THE STANTON LEGION.

Col. ALLEN and his officers are leaving no stone unturned to put the Stanton Legion in a forward condition. There are constantly large arrivals in his camp at New-Dorp, Staten Island.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD.

This corps, for the completion of which the police are working night and main, will be one of the first ready for service. Nearly a company a day is being enlisted, generally a good class of men. The Colonel—late Capt. TURNBULL—will make an efficient commander.

THE SPINOLA BRIGADE.

Brigadier SPINOLA is making such strenuous endeavors as have not been equaled since Gen. STOKLES labored in the cause of his Excelsiors, to speedily get his command thoroughly organized. He has infused some of his indefatigable spirit into his subordinates, and men consequently come pouring quickly into his encampment at West New-York. Col. JORDAN, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth N. Y. S. M. at Bull Run, and who led that regiment after Col. Wood was disabled, has been appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of the Spinola Brigade.

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

Capt. GOUVERNEUR CARR, of the Fifth New-York (DURYEE'S) Zouaves, having been detailed to receive recruits for the regiment in this city, has opened a rendezvous at No. 505 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. The high reputation which the gallant corps has always maintained for discipline, drill, and good conduct in the field, will summon to its ranks men of the best class from among those desiring to enlist. Those who appreciate the advantage of serving under experienced officers, and by the side of soldiers that have been tried, and in a regiment that it is a recognized honor to belong to, have here the opportunity of doing so. Many brave soldiers of the Fifth fell in the recent conflict in which it performed its part so gloriously. Let their places be immediately supplied, that the regiment may be ready for the next combat.

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY,
FALMOUTH, Va., Friday, July 18.

The subscriber would earnestly ask the friends of this regiment and his own to use their exertions to fill its ranks.

Many of them can easily aid in so doing, as the service of cavalry proposes great advantages and attractions, and the several operations in this department will give this arm peculiar chances for usefulness and fame.

We in the field, unable to return to recruit, are compelled to look to friends at home to keep us effective in numbers.

If each one who, willingly would aid, will bear the matter in mind till they have procured us one recruit, our ranks will be filled, and they will receive our deepest gratitude as well as do good to the service and cause. Recruiting office No. 600 Broadway.

J. MANSFIELD DAVIS, Col. Harris Light Cav.

THE STATE AND UNITED STATES BOUNTIES.

The announcement by the Governor that one half of the new $50 bounty will be paid to each recruit, immediately on his being mustered in, is having a most encouraging effect. The only drawback to this timely measure is the inconvenience which must result from having to forward the needful papers to Albany before obtaining a check for the amount, and the delay ensuing upon having to go to an Albany bank to get the checks cashed. This mistake, however, can be easily remedied. As a further inducement to men to enlist, an effort is being made to procure payment on mustering in of the $25 advance bounty offered by the United States Government. Aldermen FARLEY, CRIPP and SMITH, with Councilmen OAKEY, KRESS and JONES, have been appointed a Committee by the Common Council to proceed to Washington to urge the advisability of this course upon the War Department.

MEETING OF CITIZENS OF THE NINTH WARD IN AID OF ENLISTMENTS.

Yesterday an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward was held in Bleecker Building, Bleecker-street. The object of the meeting was to arrange matters so as to act in conjunction with the Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District, appointed by the Governor for the raising of a regiment. Dr. E. DENISON was in the chair; Mr. MCADAM, in absence of the Secretary of the previous meeting, was appointed Secretary. After the minutes were read and approved, the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Whereas, The President of the United States having called for 300,000 additional men to put down rebellion and restore peace and prosperity to our country, it behooves every loyal citizen to put forth every effort to aid in so patriotic a cause; therefore, we the citizens of the Ninth Ward, hereby,

Resolved, That we will cooperate with the United States and the State authorities in promptly aiding in the raising of men and means.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five citizens of the Ward be appointed to act with the Senatorial Committee, of which Hon. JOHN J. BRADLEY is Chairman.

Resolved, That a Finance Committee, to consist of six members, be appointed, who shall be authorized to collect funds in the Ward, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of enlisting men, and as a bounty for the aid of the families of such as enlist to serve the country in its present crisis; and that such Finance Committee pay over to the Treasurer of the Senatorial Committee all funds collected weekly, to be expended for the purpose named.

A Committee of five, appointed at the previous meeting, proposed a series of resolutions, which were adopted. Among them was the following:

Resolved, That we suggest to the proper authorities the propriety of adopting some system of placing each volunteer in camp as soon as enlisted, without waiting for enough to make up any particular number, and that a proper officer be detailed to collect all the men from the different recruiting stations in a city or district as often as possible, say once a day in a city and two or three times a week in country districts.

The following gentlemen were then nominated the Finance Committee: Andrew Hoagland, Joseph D. Baldwin, Lambert Suydam, Alexander Shaw, S. Soudder and Philip W. Erigs.

It was proposed by Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY that, if any of the above-named gentlemen were unable to attend to the duties of the Committee, it should be in the power of the Chairman to name some one to take his place. The motion was carried.

Mr. JAMES W. FARR, one of the Senatorial Committee, was then introduced to the meeting. He said it gave him great pleasure to be enabled to tell those assembled that the Sixth Senatorial District Committee had decided upon the Colonel for their regiment. The gentleman selected was MATTHEW MARSH BLUNT, Senior Captain in Twelfth Infantry, United States Army.

Mr. BRIGGS, of the Fifteenth Ward, then addressed the meeting. He said that all persons who sympathised with the holders of the late meeting at the Cooper Institute, were traitors at heart, and concluded by a stirring exhortation to all those who were able to enlist, and those who could not, to help those who would, pecuniarily.

Mr. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER also addressed the meeting, at the conclusion of which, it adjourned *sine die*.

SELECTION OF COLONEL BY THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District has selected the Colonel for the regiment to be raised by them. His name is MATTHEW MARSH BLUNT; was born in the Fifteenth Ward, educated at West Point, and graduated seventh in his class. Being appointed Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, he served two years in Florida, and was subsequently Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point. From there he was ordered to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, and to Fort Pickens, and remained there until ordered to join Gen. MCCLELLAN's army near Richmond, as senior Captain of the Twelfth Infantry, regular army. He was brevetted Major for his services at Fort Pickens. When the rebels attacked the right wing of our army on the 27th of June, the Twelfth Infantry bore a distinguished part. It was under command of Major CLINE, who was wounded and taken prisoner; the command then devolved on Major BLUNT, who, though wounded, kept with his regiment and retired with it in good order, though with severe loss. The selection of Major BLUNT for the Colonelcy seems to give universal satisfaction. He is a young man, only 34 years of age, a thorough soldier, and one that is likely to lead his regiment to distinction.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD ENLISTMENT ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward was held in Fourth-avenue last evening, Alderman FARRELY in the chair, to adopt measures for aiding in the enlistment of volunteers, and for the care of soldiers' families. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a plan of organization, presented a report through their chairman, JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., which met the entire approval of the meeting, and was unanimously adopted. The Association is to be called the "Twenty-first Ward Union Aid and Volunteer Association," with a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. A Finance Committee was appointed to collect funds for aiding enlistments, and supporting the families of volunteers from the Ward; and the Association pledges itself that no family of any volunteer from the Ward shall suffer for the necessaries of life while he is absent. The Association is to continue until the rebellion is crushed out.

A series of patriotic resolutions was presented by Judge HOGANCOM, which were supported by CHARLES GOULD, JOHN H. WHITE and Judge HOGANCOM, and adopted.

Mr. D. W. CLARKE, from the Committee on the nomination of officers of the Association, presented the following names, which were unanimously accepted:

Chairman—Ald. ANDREW FARRELY.
Vice-Presidents—ALEX. EDMONDS, D. M. CLARKE.
Secretaries—JOHN H. WHITE, D. C. BUNDALL.
Treasurer—JOHN STEPHENSON.
Executive Committee—Geo. W. McLEAN, A. M. Griswold, R. A. Witthaus, T. W. Bailey, Wm. B. Clerke, Michael Cotter, Jones W. Allen, Wm. How, Jr., John J. Phelps, D. Willis Jones, David S. Coddington, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Wm. W. Niles, E. C. Johnson, James Jackson, C. W. Barker, D. D. T. Marshall, Stephen P. Russell, Ellsworth Elliott, David Wesmore.

Another meeting of the Association will be held on Monday night next.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The Executive Committee of the Irish Brigade met for consultation as yesterday afternoon at the Emigrant Bank. There was a full attendance. DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., presided, and JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., was appointed a permanent Secretary. The presence of Gen. T. F. MEAGHER created great curiosity in and around the building. The best means of recruiting for the Brigade was discussed, after which it was moved by Hon. CHARLES O'CONOR, President of the Hudson River Railroad, and adopted:

Resolved, That in response to the call of the President of the United States for additional soldiers, a meeting of Irish adopted citizens, and others of Irish origin, resident in New-York and vicinity, be called on Friday evening, 25th instant, at the Cooper Institute, for the especial purpose of filling up the ranks of the Irish Brigade.

That a committee to make the necessary arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Samuel Sloan, Richard Bell, John Savage, Charles P. Daly, Daniel Devlin.

Gen. Meagher and Messrs. Richard O'Gorman, Judge Daly, James T. Brady and others, probably Gens. Shields and Sweeney will address the meeting. The Irish Brigade Organization will meet to-day, (Tuesday) at 4 P. M., at the Astor House.

The greatest enthusiasm is being manifested, and we may predict, in every sense, a great meeting for reinforcements for the gallant Brigade.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ALBANY, Monday, July 21.

The Governor, on the nomination of Gen. SPINOLA, has appointed Col. JORDAN Colonel of the First Brooklyn Regiment, Empire Brigade.

The Governor has signified his desire to offer Gen. SPINOLA every facility to promote the speedy organization of his brigade.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF SARATOGA COUNTY.

SARATOGA, Monday, July 21.

The Supervisors of Saratoga County to-day voted to pay the volunteers $4 a month for one year, enlisted under the new call.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 21.

The Governor issues a stirring proclamation, calling for volunteers for twenty-one regiments and to fill the ranks of regiments now in the field; the former for nine months and the latter for twelve months.

THE WAY TO END THE WAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As every attention is now being paid to the best and most efficient manner of raising recruits under the call for 300,000 men, possibly the following suggestions from one of your subscribers may be worth their place in print.

Why cannot the Governor of the State, or the Mayor of this City issue a proclamation or address calling the entire population (all subject to military duty) to arms. Let *every man* be enrolled and apportioned into appropriate companies in every Ward and District in this City or State. Let some afternoon—say Saturday of every week—be devoted to military drill, and all be taught at least the common rudiments of a soldier. In the absence of military or drill officers, our Captains of Police could attend to these duties, and in a little time we would have a military *furore* and enthusiasm that would fill our Union armies with volunteers for *three times* three hundred thousand. New-York leading, all other States would follow the example. The high patriotic determination to crush out all treason and rebellion—would then prevail. Secessionists and disloyal men would become marked, and the North would be in a blaze.

We all witnessed the great effect of the parades of the Wide-Awakes, and we know how much this system of universal drilling has made the South a unit, and driven many a Union man into the rebel ranks. Our people are a military people. They only desire leaders and proper organization to turn out *en masse*. Not one man in ten thousand but what would be delighted to have the opportunity to acquire a knowledge of military exercise, if the thing was made general.

How such an arming and drilling would inspire and strengthen the hands of the Government—how effectually it would prevent all such paltry and incursions as Kentucky is now experiencing—how it would send terror into the heart of Rebeldom, where proscription has already drawn their best men—and how completely such an immense recruiting army would silence all talk or intention of forcing nations to interfere you, Mr. Editor, can judge. We, the people, can do it; and unless some movement of this kind, general and universal, is made, We shall require more than 300,000 for our army, and be at last compelled to draft.

EXCELSIOR.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 21, 1862.

Arrival of the Steamship Norwich.

The steamship *Norwich*, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are anticipated. The following is a list of her officers:

James M. Duncan, Lieutenant Commanding; C. P. Mitchell, Acting Master; A. McCormick, Acting Master; A. R. Arrants, Acting Master; C. E. McPherson, Acting Assistant Surgeon; P. P. Emerton, Acting Assistant Paymaster; N. B. Baxter, Acting Assistant Engineer; C. Maples, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; P. J. Isalee, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; A. A. Odell, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; H. J. L. Barker, Master's Mate.

The Warden Testimonial.

The undersigned begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following additions to the subscriptions already announced:

R. L. Lord	$50 00	Albert S. Akin	$5 00
Fox & Pollmeus	50 00	D. D. Akin	25 00
George D. Morgan	100 00	Mrs. Francesca M. Reich	
Herman Bancroft	100 00	Washington	25 61
Cash	25 00		
Total			$425 61
Previously acknowledged			6,698 27
Grand total			$7,023 88

JULY 18, 1862. WM. H. ASPINWALL.

Raspberry Vinegar for Hospitals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many persons have kindly sent berries and fruits to the sick soldiers in the different hospitals, the free use of which, in many cases, being deemed objectionable, it is suggested instead that those having *raspberries* should convert them into "raspberry vinegar," which makes a grateful, cooling and wholesome drink for the fevered, sick and wounded. The way to make it is this: Take any quantity of berries, put them in a jar, and fill till they are covered with vinegar. Let them stand till they ferment, which may be three or four days, then strain through a cloth. To each quart of the liquor add one pound of good sugar, and boil one minute. When cool put in bottles.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 819, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. Pope's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Accounts—Letters from Fortress Monroe.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebels Retreat from Murfreesboro—Nashville Secure—Guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri—Capture of Cynthiana and Henderson by the Rebels—Their Invasion of Indiana—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Gen. Curtis Safe.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi—Disasters to the Union Fleet near Vicksburgh—A Rebel Ram-page.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—The West Indies and South America—American Affairs in England.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE BORDER STATES AND THEIR REPLY.

THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of the highest interest.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Right Cartes de Visite for $1. Of unequaled style and finish, at TAIT'S, No. 81 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CAMPION—SANFORDSON.—On the 24 inst., at the Parish Church, Shemald, Eng., by Rev. Canon Camidge, M. A., Vicar of Wakefield, assisted by Rev. Canon Sale, D. D., Vicar of Sheffield, Rev. CHARLES HOWARD CAMPION, A. B., of Wadham College, Oxford, to LAURA CAROLINE, youngest daughter of E. F. Sanderson, Esq., of Rudolfia Grange and New-York.

HOLT—POST.—On Thursday, July 10, at St. Matthew's Church, Wilton, Conn., by Rev. Simon Greenleaf Fisher, AZA HOLT, Jr., to SUSAN O., daughter of Wm. L. Post, of Montrose, Penn.

SUTTER—BLACKWELL.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, 17th inst., by Rev. Dr. Harris, HENRY SUTTER, Jr., to MARGARET P., eldest daughter of William H. Blackwell, Esq.

VAN SCHOONHOVEN—CHESTER.—At Kingston, N. Y., on the 10th inst., by Rev. Dr. Hoes, JACOB LANSING VAN SCHOONHOVEN, Jr., to ELEANOR HUNTINGTON, daughter of Rev. John Chester, D. D., of Albany.

DIED.

AYRES.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 21, WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, infant son of GEORGE E. and ANNA M. AYRES, aged 4 months.

Funeral notice will be given in to-morrow's papers.

BOWMAN.—On Sunday, July 20, at Poughkeepsie, EDWARD M. H. BOWM, in the 11th year of his age.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 20, Mrs. MARY J. (c. S.) BURNHAM, widow of ASHER BURNHAM, of Newburgh, aged 51 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son Aaron D. Belknap, are invited to attend her funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Spear's,) Newburgh, on Wednesday, July 23, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

DAVENPORT.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 21, Mrs. CATHARINE M. DAVENPORT, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 37 Willoughby-st., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

EARLE.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, SAML. EARLE, aged 71 years.

Notice of his funeral will be published in to-morrow's paper.

FENNO.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Frederick Tudor, Esq., of Boston, ELIZABETH HENRIETTA VICTORIA FENNO, relict of the late George Fenno, and daughter of the late Francois Upham, of the British Navy.

Her remains were taken to Mount Upton, Chenango County, for interment.

HANAWAY.—At Bloomingdale, on Monday, July 21, after a lingering illness, AMELIA W. HANAWAY, daughter of J. and M. HANAWAY.

Williamsburgh papers please copy.

HAY.—In this City, on Sunday, 20th inst., after a lingering illness, JOHN HAY, aged 30 years, a native of Kaskaskia, Illinois.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 126 St. Mark's-place.

☞ Kaskaskia *Chronicle* please copy.

HICKEL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, after a very short illness, ROWENA A., wife of Isaac HICKEL, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, W. D. Hicks, No. 283 3d-st., at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

HOWE.—On Sunday, July 20, at Poughkeepsie, EDWARD KING HOWE, in Brooklyn, on Monday, the 14th inst., SETH KING, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, Ala., aged 71 years.

LOCKE.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 21, Rev. W. C. LOCKE, D. D.

The funeral services will take place at the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Rockwell's,) Sabbath-morning, near Nevius, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon. On the arrival of the 2 o'clock boat from the City, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

LOWE.—At Harrison's Landing, Va., on Monday, July 14, C. F. J. LOWE, Captain of Company H, Sixty-second Regiment, Anderson Zouaves.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The escort will leave the residence of his brother, H. A. Lowe, No. 25 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, and proceed to Greenwood Hills Cemetery, where the obsequies will be performed by A. W. P. Grand Master J. W. Simons. The members of Doric Lodge No. 260, F. & A. M., Zerubbabel Chapter R. A. M., Ninth de Payens Commandery of Knights Templar, the Fraternity in general, the Ninth Regiment, (Second Guard,) and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OSE.—On Sunday evening, at 9½ o'clock, at Piermont, Rockland County, ELIZABETH, wife of James H. OSE, in the 34th year of her age.

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LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Decided—

Bowen agt. Bowen—Motion granted without costs.

Ryan agt. Ryan—Motion denied without costs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Present—Ingraham, P. J., Leonard and Sutherland, JJ.

Ex parte Stevens—Motion denied.

Ex parte Hoover et al. vs. Hoover et al.—Motion granted

The Star-Spangled Banner, Cannon, Flag, &c. &c.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE ASIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Rebels Fever on the Battles Before Richmond.

THE REBEL CAPITAL CONSIDERED SAFE.

Recommendations of the New American Tariff.

The British Troops Not to be Withdrawn from Canada.

A Large French Army to be Sent to Mexico.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Cape Race, Monday, July 21.

The Royal Mail steamship Asia, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 12th, via Queenstown on Sunday, the 13th inst., was boarded off this point at 10 o'clock this morning, en route to Halifax and Boston.

The dates per the Asia are two days later than those per the Africa.

The Asia reports having passed the steamship Arabia on Sunday evening, 20th inst., bound to Liverpool.

The fall before Richmond is alluded to as a severe reverse to the Unionists, by the organ Reynolds' Paper and other anti-administration journals in England, as previously stated.

Lord Palmerston had stated that the British troops would not be withdrawn from Canada.

The resignation of Ratty by Spain and Prussia, have been temporarily accepted by the Italian Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Morning Herald treats the affair before Richmond as a defeat of Gen. McClellan, and thinks the Confederates capital is safe. It does not believe, however, that the campaign in Virginia is ended, but supposes that it will go on until Europe stops the conflict upwards, and in the name of humanity enforces peace.

The London Morning Post argues that practically the affairs against Richmond has terminated. It then proceeds to point out the dangerous position of Gen. McClellan's army.

The London Globe hopes that the gigantic difficulties which are being developed in the progress of the war may have an effect on both sides, and that more reasonable views may supersede the plan of military conquest.

The Times urges that the fighting before Richmond must have been of the highest importance, and McClellan's position cannot but be precarious. These three days of June mean that the Confederate army is strong enough to hold its position in Virginia for a time that may be indefinitely prolonged. Evidently the Northern will have again to begin the siege of Richmond with a much worse chance than at first.

The new American tariff continues to excite strong hostile comment from the Press.

The Times bitterly denounces the spirit which requires the tariff with satisfaction, because of its injurious effect upon England in particular, and Europe in general.

The Liverpool Post says the tariff will be looked upon in Great Britain as a massive instrument almost to a declaration of war, and thus the impopularity of the Northern States will not only be terribly aggravated, but it will inspire something more than moral force in the enemy.

The Freedom of the City of London, in a gold box, was formally presented to Gustave Paasser on the 26th.

The ceremony of conferring the prizes of the Great Exhibition took place on the 11th. The Duke of Cambridge officiated as representative of the Queen, supported by the leading members of the Cabinet, and a large number of foreign princes and dignitaries. The attendance was estimated at 100,000. The list of awards fills twenty-four columns of small type.

The Forbes-Mackenzie bill was again debated in the Commons, and an amendment calculated to preserve to the House of Commons due control over the expenditure of the public money. Carried by a majority of five against the Ministers.

In the Lords, on the 11th, Lord Brougham called attention to the slave-trade, and urged that the Northern States could not justly be held responsible for the measures recently taken for the repression of the trade.

The bill for the carrying out of the treaty finally passed the Commons.

In some remarks in the Commons, Lord Palmerston said there was no intention of withdrawing the British troops from Canada.

FRANCE.

The Paris Presse asserts that France will never treat with Juarez. When the French army has entered the City of Mexico, the Mexicans will be consulted, and their wishes scrupulously respected. France will only quit Mexico after the complete execution of a future treaty.

The Presse says the date of Gen. Forey's departure for Mexico is still doubtful.

The Presse says that the French Army will comprise several divisions of infantry and a proportionate number of batteries.

It was reported that stores of every kind were provided for a force of 50,000 men.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lonnon, Sunday, July 13.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gregory made inquiries, relative to the proceedings of United States cruisers off the Bahamas.

Mr. Fortescue said that letters on the subject had been received, but that they could not be produced, as the correspondence was in the hands of the Law Officers.

At the great Exhibition, among the awards in general fine machinery, American reapers received medals for agricultural and horticultural implements, for military articles, and one medal only for locks, fastenings and for naval architecture.

PARIS, Saturday, July 12.

The Moniteur announces that the Emperor has arrived at Vichy, and that the Empress is staying at St. Cloud.

Commercial News by the Asia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 12.

Cotton.—The weekly cotton market report was furnished by the News American.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nixon & Co., Richards, Avery & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., report Flour firm at 24s. @ 28s. 6d. Wheat tending upward and partially 2d. higher; Red Western, 9s. 6d. @ 11s. 1d. Corn still advancing; mixed and yellow, 29s.

Provisions.—The same authorities report Beef quiet and steady. Pork dull. Bacon steady. Lard quiet and steady. Tallow buoyant and 6d. higher; sales of 600 cwt. at 52s.

Produce.—Messrs. Wm. Crosier reports Sugar quiet but steady. Rice firmer. Ashes steady at late rates. Linseed Cakes Pearls. Linseed active and 6d. higher. Whale Oil steady at 39s. Linseed Oil active at 31s. 6d. Spirits still advancing; common rosin 6d. higher.

Baring's Circular reports Cotton ... Breadstuffs ... Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee steady. Sugar ... both from Carolines and the Interior, have transferred their nests to an extent that will enable them to retire handsomely beyond reach of the turmoils of a

---

Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., Bankers, Liverpool, have been appointed agents in Liverpool for the Confederate Government, which, from distrust in Europe as to the success of the Confederates, has created a great scarcity of money in the Confederate States.

Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co.